



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-95-111
Friday
9 June 1995

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Burundi

Rwandan Vice Head Arrives for Working Visit

EA0806213095 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT 8 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Rwandan vice president and defense minister, Major General Paul Kagame, arrived early this afternoon here in the capital, Bujumbura, for a working visit to Burundi. Gen. Paul Kagame arrived by road at Kanyaru on the Rwandan-Burundian border, where he was greeted by the Burundi defense minister, Lieutenant Colonel Firmin Sinzoyiheba.

This afternoon, the Rwandan leader held face-to-face talks with the head of state, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, which were later extended to members of the two delegations. This evening, the Rwandan vice president was to pay a courtesy call on the speaker of the parliament, the prime minister and the former head of state, Pierre Buyoya.

At the end of his talks with the Burundi president, Maj. Gen. Paul Kagame talked about the aim of his visit to Burundi two days after that of the Rwandan prime minister, Faustin Twagiramungu.

[Begin Kagame recording] The objective of my visit to Burundi has been a follow-up of, I can say, it is continuation of the kind of good relationship we want to continue and strengthen between our two countries, Burundi and Rwanda. These are two brotherly countries. We think we should have good relations because there are common problems we share. There are different problems we have in each country, but at the same time I am sure strengthening our ties can help us address the problems we have either [as] individual countries or have in common.

Some of these problems — specifically I can refer to the problem of refugees. You have the Rwandan refugees who are in Burundi. We can work together with the Government of Burundi to address the situation. There is the problem of security, which we can address. Normally we have had a few problems along our common border. We think we can sit together and address this problem, and we can easily solve it if we put our strengths together; but this is not to speak of the ordinary bilateral ties that should exist between our two countries. We have definitely to promote these ties for the benefit of both countries, and I am sure in the same light the visit made by our prime minister to this country when he met his counterpart and my presence here is to promote and create continuity for these ties, and strengthen our efforts to try and deal with these problems that I have just mentioned. [end recording]

Army Occupies N. Bujumbura; Massacre Reported

AB0806170095 London BBC World Service
in English 1505 GMT 8 Jun 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Today was the second day of the Burundian Army operation to clear the Bujumbura suburbs of Kamenge and Kinama of Hutu militias. After the suburbs became virtual no-go areas, the Tutsi-dominated Army decided enough was enough and moved in. How many died in yesterday's fighting between the Army and the militias? Our Bujumbura correspondent, Bonaventure Ndikumana, went to Kamenge today. On the line, Robin White asked him what the situation was:

[Begin recording] [Ndikumana] Well, the majority of the residents in Kamenge are still out because they fled the troubles during the past few days, but today, a number of people have decided to come back after the appeal by the head of state that security was restored in Kamenge. The area is fully occupied by the Army and I also saw some senior government officials who were monitoring the situation there.

[White] When you say fully occupied by the Army, how many Army people are in there?

[Ndikumana] We were told by the Army chief of staff yesterday that three battalions went to capture Kamenge but I don't know the exact number of those who remained, but it is impressive because you can see them everywhere.

[White] So it is not like a peacekeeping exercise. It is.... [pauses] you know, they captured it.

[Ndikumana] They have captured it, and the chief of staff told us that they won't leave until full security is restored. The chief of staff and several government officials said that a reflection is under way set up a new administration which will be trusted by the Army and the civilians so that they will have to work in collaboration.

[White] So, as far as you can see, the Army is going to stay in there for the foreseeable future.

[Ndikumana] Yes, exactly.

[White] Now, presumably, the people of Kamenge are not going to be at all happy with this.

[Ndikumana] Well, yes. I could see that some are still angry because they had first of all to move out and then to come back. It is a sort of humiliation for them.

[White] Now, I gather that there are signs that revenge attacks might be staged.

[Ndikumana] Yes, there are some fears that the armed elements which were moved from Kamenge will try and destabilize some other areas. For instance overnight, an attack was organized against a southern suburb called Musaga where nine people were killed. I was there this morning and I saw one of the victims had his heart removed and another had his head chopped and the legs cut as well. [end recording]

Meanwhile, there has also been trouble in Gasenyi, an outlying suburb of Bujumbura which, until now, has largely been untouched by ethnic violence. Our correspondent, William Wallace, went to Gasenyi. Robin White asked him what he'd seen:

[Begin recording] [Wallace] When we went in, some people were trickling back in from the hills and many people were finding that in and outside their houses, inside rooms, people had been killed. I counted about 16 people who were killed in Gasenyi, but there may have been some more. There was a family with three children: the three children were burned inside the house. There was a woman who'd been shot, and with her her little baby. Nearby, there was a field where about five, six people had been shot or bayoneted. There was a little baby, very small baby that had bayonet wounds all over its hack and severed limbs.

[White] And was this done by the Army?

[Wallace] Well, people returning from the hills claimed that it was done by the Army. They said that search soldiers came in with mortars and machine guns and that most of them were able to flee up into the hills. This is yesterday morning, and they said that it was the Army.

[White] And now, why would the Army be doing this? Would this be just taking revenge or would they be looking for Hutu militias?

[Wallace] The Army claimed that the operation was to look for Hutu militias but on the ground, when you see the little children who'd been killed, you begin to wonder what exactly they were doing. Maybe this is a measure to exert pressure on the militias, and to once again assert the force of the Army. [end recording]

Musaga Zone Leader Describes Attack

EA0806171095 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 8 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In the districts south of the capital, specifically in Musaga zone, the sound of gunfire and grenades lasted at least 40 minutes and left nine dead, as well as a number of wounded and missing. Our colleague Innocent Nsavimana was able to go to the

scene, and to interview the head of Musaga zone, Mr. Germain Nibigira, who described the events for us:

[Begin recording] [Nibigira] Before the attack [words indistinct] the day the people of Kanyosha [words indistinct] an attack on the whole of the Musaga zone. They attacked the positions of the [words indistinct] in all the zone's neighborhoods, especially the neighborhoods of [words indistinct], (?Karamuka), (?Tinamila) [words indistinct], and they also attacked the neighborhood of [words indistinct] of Kanyosha. Thankfully, nobody was wounded in Kanyosha. Those who attacked the Kanyosha sector came initially from the ravine which goes toward the lake. The attackers encountered resistance from soldiers on the spot, and in this sector, luckily, nobody was wounded.

Unfortunately, the Musaga neighborhood was badly affected because we have so far counted eight dead and one missing. In the neighborhood of Taramuka one person was killed. They even cut off the victims heads, and tore their flesh off.

Concerning the Army's intervention: We received the same information you did throughout the day. We understood that if we heard heavy gunfire here and there, their intervention would be rapid, and this intervention was carried out very quickly. This is why there are only nine dead and one missing, and that the thrust of the attack has been contained.

[Nsavimana] Do you think that this attack could be linked to what has just taken place in Kamenge and Kinama?

[Nigibila] Exactly, this attack is directly linked to what took place in Kamenge. [Words indistinct] people were telling me, even before the attack took place, that there were people who were [word indistinct] and escaping from these wrongdoers because, they said, they were not being helped at all in Kanyosha, so they wanted me to let them through so that they could go to their [words indistinct] zone. I also believe that the people coming from Kamenge and Kinama [words indistinct] Kanyosha, where they met their friends in the armed groups. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Gatara Commune Head Reportedly Dead

EA0806171595 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The administrator of Gatara Commune in Ngozi Province, Mr. Gamaliel Niyibizi, was killed yesterday by unidentified gunmen near Kayanza. The police is investigating on the criminals.

Opposition Parties Comment on Conflict, Curfew

*EA0906102695 Bujumbura ABP in Kirundi
0400 GMT 9 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Various political parties have made statements on the insecurity prevailing in Bujumbura.

The Inkinko Party is calling on the government and Army high command to decree a state of war, because it is no longer a secret that a war is going on. Inkinko says citizens need to know where the government is leading them. Inkinko says that it supported the government convention, but that if innocent citizens continue being killed then Inkinko will withdraw from the convention and ask that citizens ensure their own security.

For its part, the Bujumbura branch of Uprona [Union for National Progress] has issued a statement expressing its concern over the killings, and expressed the hope that the curfew in Bujumbura will be lifted, as people are being killed in their own houses despite the enforcement of that curfew.

RADDES [Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development] has said that the government convention may become irrelevant if those it is supposed to protect continue to be massacred. RADDES is calling on the signatories to meet again.

Bujumbura Mayor Calls Meetings With Local Heads

EA0906103795 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 9 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The mayor of Bujumbura, Mr. Pie Ntiyankundiye, has just rung us up with an urgent announcement calling the population to a meeting, to be held today from 0900, which will be chaired by district

and location heads and representatives from the Ministry of Interior. Here is Mr. Pie Ntiyankundiye:

[Begin Ntiyankundiye recording] I wish to inform the urban population that meetings will be held today at 0900 in the morning in each location. The meetings will be attended by local administrative officials and security committees, who will study the security situation in their areas, in order to take or propose measures to restore peace and security in their respective locations.

The Ministry of Interior and public security will send officials to oversee the meetings in each location. We call upon employers to allow all those concerned to take part. We insist on punctuality at the meetings. The meetings will be held at the usual places, or in places to be identified by the location heads. [end recording]

Rwanda

Radio Reports on Extension of UNAMIR Mandate

*EA0906122895 Kigali Radio Rwanda
in Kinyarwanda 1045 GMT 9 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The UN Security Council will today adopt a resolution on the new mandate of UNAMIR, the UN Assistance Mission to Rwanda. The current term of six months will end today at midnight, Kigali time.

The most awaited news in the resolution is what UNAMIR's new mandate will be. The UNAMIR force's size seems to have been agreed on. Its number will be reduced from 5,500 to 2,300. After three months the 2,300 will be reduced by 530, leaving only 1,800 [figure as heard], which is the figure the Government of Rwanda was calling for.

Djibouti

President Reshuffles Cabinet, Includes Opposition

AB0806225195 Paris AFP in French
1440 GMT 8 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Djibouti, 8 Jun (AFP) — Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon today carried out a significant cabinet reshuffle which brings into government the two key figures in the leadership of the Front for the Restoration of Peace and Democracy [FRUD], the former Afar rebel movement which signed a peace accord with the authorities in December last year. These are Ali Mohamed Daoud, also known as Jean Marie, and Ougoureh Kifleh, FRUD chairman and secretary general. Daoud becomes minister of health and Kifleh minister of agriculture. This leadership of the Afar movement is still challenged by the team led by Ahmed Dini, who was fired in February and has since been on the touch line.

The cabinet itself was reduced from 18 to 16 ministers. It is still headed by Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou, who also holds the plan and lands portfolio. This government is expected to redress the economic and financial situation of the country which has been hard hit by three years of civil war.

The new cabinet list stands as follows:

POSITION	OFFICIAL
Prime minister, in charge of plan	Barkat Gourad Hamadou
Minister of:	
Justice, Islamic Affairs and Prisons	Moumin Bahdon Farah (unchanged)
Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Mohammed Moussa Chehem (former plan minister)
Interior and Decentralization	Idris Harbi Farah (unchanged)
Defense	Ahmed Boulaleh Barreh (unchanged)
Finance and Economy	Mohamed Ali Mohamed (former commerce minister)
Transport and Telecommunications	Saleh Omar Haldid in charge of the Port of Djibouti (former mayor of Djibouti City)
Agriculture and Water Resources	Ougoureh Kifleh Ahmed (former FRUD secretary general)

POSITION	OFFICIAL
Education	Ahmed Guireh Waberi (unchanged)
Commerce and Tourism	Rifki Abdoukader
Labor and Vocational Training	Osman Robleh Daach
Health and Social Affairs	Ali Mohamed Daoud (FRUD chairman)
Civil Service and Administrative Reform	Mohamed Dini Farah
Public Works, Urban Affairs, and Housing	Ateye Ismail Waiss
Industry, Energy, and Minerals	Ali Abdi Farah (unchanged)
Youth, Sports, and Culture	Mohamed Bolok Abdou (former foreign minister)

Tanzania

President Opens New Hydroelectric Power Station

EA0606195195 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
External Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi says Tanzania will never face again a power shortage of the scale it encountered during the last three years, and which resulted to an industrial production loss of 30 percent. President Mwinyi gave the remark during the inauguration ceremony of the new Pangani Falls hydroelectric power station.

President Mwinyi said the government will ensure the existing diesel generators are maintained to act as stand-by sources during power crises, and make use of Songo Songo gas and coal for power generation. He said the government also planned to connect the country's power supply national grid network with those of neighboring countries and to encourage small-scale power generation using biogas and solar energy.

Tanzania is now getting power from Uganda and Zambia. President Mwinyi cautioned people living in River Pangani's catchment area and the river basin to improve the management of the water resources and prevent environmental degradation that can lead to reduction of rainfall. The new Pangani power station will increase Tanzania's hydroelectric power capacity by 18 percent.

IFP Deputy Secretary Arrested on Murder Charges
MB0806143295 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1354 GMT 8 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria June 8 SAPA — Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] Deputy Secretary M Z Khumalo was arrested in Durban on Thursday [8 June] afternoon on charges related to 13 murders, police in Pretoria said.

Police Deputy National Commissioner Lt-Gen Morgan Chetty said the murders took place in Kwamakhuta in January 1987.

The warrant of arrest was executed by Col Frank Dutton and Lt-Col Clifford Marion of the Investigation Task Unit [ITU], which is investigating hit squad activities in KwaZulu/Natal in the 1980s.

Mr Khumalo was arrested at the Durban Regional Court.

Bail was not opposed by advocate Carl Koenig, who appeared for the ITU, Col Chetty said. Bail conditions were not yet known.

Col Chetty said Mr Khumalo's arrest followed discussions with KwaZulu/Natal Attorney-General Mr Tim McNally, attended by National Police Commissioner George Fivaz, members of the ITU and the investigation task board overseeing the ITU probe.

More arrests could be expected as the ITU continued its investigations, Col Chetty said.

IFP Leader Buthelezi Discusses Various Issues
MB0606153095 Johannesburg CITY PRESS
in English 4 Jun 95 p 15

[Interview with Mangosuthu Buthelezi, home affairs minister and IFP leader, by Rafiq Rohan; place and date not given]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] **How would you describe your relationship with President Mandela right now?**

Our relationship has always been very warm because it's a relationship that hasn't come about just now. It dates back more than forty years. People get very confused because there are all these exchanges in the press. I always say that this long friendship that we have always had, whenever we are together, comes to the surface. I pleaded for his release as an individual, more than most people, he said this himself. I even held birthday parties in Soweto. **On the one hand, when you are together there seems to be all this warmth and respect. Yet away from each other, it appears more hostile. This is all very confusing.**

Well, I would say that that is political really — because when the President says, for instance, that my party is

using government funds but doesn't specify and then he says he's going to punish the whole province — which incidentally includes ANC members — then, of course, I do not understand that. I'm bound to react to that. But that does not diminish my respect for him. **When you first made the "rise and resist" call it clearly angered the President. You repeated the call on two later occasions, although you qualified the call in terms of passive resistance. Were you just being defiant?**

When I explained what I meant in the presence of the President, then I don't think it's a defiance act. I see journalists, especially white journalists, are always trying to be provocative and to present it as if I am being defiant. But I am just reiterating my convictions, which is my democratic right. **But you did respond to press comments that your job might be on the line.**

Yes, and I repeat that it would not be the end of the world. I really don't care because I did not aspire to be in Mr Mandela's cabinet. He offered me, in terms of the constitution, these portfolios. If he wants to take them away, well, it's his right. So be it. **In retrospect, do you think you made the correct choice by accepting the ministerial portfolio?**

Well, I think it was in the country's interests. It was not something I looked forward to because it's an enforced coalition. **Do you think you will complete the full term of office as minister?**

Well, I don't know. Your guess is as good as mine. In the circumstances, where people are goading the President, using words like I should be fired — I find them very annoying because I wish then, if that is the intention, it should happen quickly so that I can position myself as an opposition leader. Because it is very difficult to do both at the same time. **Let's move on to the controversial "secret document". Although the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has dismissed it as a discussion document, there are some aspects of it that are alarming. It...**

What should be alarming about it! One journalist expressed it very well when he said that journalists in this country are in awe of the leader of the majority party. And they operate from that basis because I don't see — as Dr Mdlalose has stated, this is nothing new. If we say we want a federal relationship, we have stated it publicly over and over again. It is our democratic right to say that. The Constitution is still being written. This is the time for ideas. **So you wouldn't interpret the document as a direct challenge to the President?**

In what way do we challenge him? We are expressing our democratic right... That we mustn't say anything that he doesn't like? Because he believes in a central

government, we dare not therefore? Because he doesn't want any devolution of power himself, he wants a centrist system, therefore we dare not express our own views? To me it amounts to that. That's what the press is doing. **Do you agree there is a tussle between the ANC and the IFP for the support of traditional leaders?**

I wouldn't have thought so myself. But it is the perception that comes through in the media. It comes out of the fact that in the past there was an allegation that the King was too close to the IFP — which is nonsense because long before there was any KwaZulu government, I was still the traditional prime minister of his father. Apart from that, I am a family member of the King's. His father was my first cousin. Now to say he is close to me and I am close to him is complete nonsense because, clearly, people were implying that I owed the support I had to being close to the King. But it is almost a whole year since he decided to drift away from us. I haven't lost any of the support that I had before. **What is your relationship like with King Goodwill Zwelithini right now?**

If he comes in here he is just as normal as ever. It's a strange thing because, you see, it's quite obvious that the plant of the ANC, which is Mr Sifiso Zulu, is responsible for stirring this pot. He's the one who makes all the statements which are stirring the pot. But, for instance, when the King this month opened the KwaZulu/Natal assembly our relationship was as cordial as ever.

How do you interpret government moves of wanting to pay the salaries of traditional leaders?

Most of the traditional leaders in KwaZulu/Natal have shown they stand with me. They elected me as chairman of the House of Traditional Leaders even though I never aspired to that. But then they (government) think my base is the traditional leaders, so they think that once they are paid from Pretoria they would alienate them from me which is actually neither here nor there. **So you don't think the government's plan is a good one?**

No! It is completely unconstitutional because the affairs concerning traditional leaders fall in the competence of the provincial governments. **Is the IFP remaining firm on its demand for international mediation?**

We respect the President and Deputy President de Klerk too much to think they would renege on a solemn agreement that they signed with me. It's as simple as that. **Last week the IFP and ANC sat down together and thrashed out problems relating to the constitution. Those talks were extremely successful.**

They did not require any mediation. Why can't all matters be dealt with in this way?

Is there a precedent for that? Throughout negotiations with the ANC this is why that agreement was signed: because we could not agree. Clearly there is a deadlock.

That's why we need someone from outside — not to arbitrate or decide for us — but people from outside, from countries where powers have been devolved, to just help us to say what is possible, then we can talk about that in terms of our agreement. People seem to forget that throughout the negotiations the ANC disregarded what we said, even here, in the Constitutional Assembly, they keep on telling us we are only worth ten percent, we are ten percenters.

No constitution was written on the basis of majoritarianism — but on the basis of consensus. We could not get this consensus despite twenty months of negotiations with the ANC.

We are not going to have a situation where we are subjected to the whim of the majority party and they can just take money — not from Buthelezi or the IFP, but from the whole province, including their own members. **What are the other things you want mediated?**

They are in that agreement — fiscal powers, powers of regions and so on. **The IFP is clearly not happy with the powers provinces have right now.**

I have complained at the intergovernmental forums that, in terms of the Interim Constitution, the powers that should be rationalised to the provinces have not been rationalised. **There's been an outcry around the term "secessionism" referred to in the IFP plan to...**

It's amazing! Have you seen the list! Where does it say secessionism? It's really hysteria, you know. You remember well, brother, just before the elections, you know how I was demonised. To say we have underhand plans to do something else than what we put on the table...If you look at all those things, we have said those things on many platforms, even to Mr Mandela himself. We are often very blunt. If we wanted to secede we would say so. We would not do it by subterfuge. **Do you think the government could try the 5th Brigade option that Robert Mugabe applied in Matabeleland to wipe out opposition?**

It looks that way to us. There is that kind of apprehension in KwaZulu/Natal. For instance on the 21st, when we withdrew and as I mentioned earlier, the President said he would conduct house to house searches. And, in Parliament, he used the word "crush". **How would you assess Mr Mandela's performance as President so far?**

Well, I think: so far, so good. In the sense that the government led by Mr Mandela is facing the right direction with the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] — although nothing practical has been achieved yet. The feeding scheme for the young people at school is a landmark. I think free medication for those attending ante-natal clinics is a landmark. So, in the sense of facing the right direction, he has achieved that. **If you had one bit of advice to give to Mr Mandela, what would that be?**

I would say that I think it is very, very bad for all of us when the President is threatening to change the constitution in order to do what he wants to do. Because if the head of the government doesn't uphold the constitution, he sets a very bad example where people may take a cue from him and then act unconstitutionally.

Deputy Minister Urges Audits of Private Arsenals

*MB0806185795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1752 GMT 8 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria June 8 SAPA — An arms control programme to reduce illegal weapons had to be introduced as soon as possible, Deputy Minister of Intelligence Services Joe Nhlanhla said in Pretoria on Thursday [8 June].

He told a conference of the South African Security Association such a programme should include a regular, independent audit of state arms and of legal arsenals of parastatals and private security firms.

All intelligence agencies should also be tasked with uncovering illegal arsenals, tracking down arms smugglers and exposing illegal weapons syndicates as well as political corruption linked to arms proliferation.

Mr Nhlanhla said the availability of illegal weapons remained a threat to stability.

The lucrative illegal arms trade was aided by instability in neighbouring states such as Mozambique and Angola, poor border control and corrupt elements in security forces.

Mr Nhlanhla said it appeared some private security firms were being used as covers for arms trade, rhino-horn smuggling, drug trafficking and illicit diamond dealings.

He appealed to the private security industry to regulate itself "and not force the government to adopt stringent measures".

The government was worried about claims of private security firm involvement in criminal activities.

"We are concerned about the training of units, hit squads and private armies which are involved in the massacre of our people," Mr Nhlanhla said.

He added the government might make more use of the private security industry to provide protection services. Because of the shortage of policemen they would also have a growing role in fighting crime.

"This is borne out by the large concentration of private companies in violence-stricken and crime-infested areas such as Gauteng and KwaZulu/Natal," Mr Nhlanhla said.

Court Abolishes Corporal Punishment of Juveniles

*MB0906100995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0946 GMT 9 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg June 9 SAPA — The Constitutional Court on Friday [9 June] abolished corporal punishment for juveniles, saying it was inconsistent with the South African Constitution.

"It is my view that at this time, so close to the dawn of the 21st century, juvenile whipping is cruel, it is inhuman and it is degrading," Constitutional Court judge Mr Justice J Langa said as he announced the court's decision in Johannesburg. The court's unanimous decision followed a review of six cases in the Western Cape last year when youths aged between 11 and 18 were found guilty of theft and assault and sentenced to a whipping and suspended prison terms. The judge presiding over the case of one of the youths, Henry Williams, 18, suspended the whipping and referred the case to the Constitutional Court.

Mr Justice Langa said existing corporal punishment sentences would have to be set aside and alternative sentences imposed. The abolition of corporal punishment for juveniles comes three days after the court scrapped the death penalty.

Minister Says SABC To Keep Afrikaans Language

*MB0906085595 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 0430 GMT 9 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The minister of posts, telecommunications, and broadcasting, Dr. Pallo Jordan, has reassured the public about the continued use of Afrikaans by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]. Jordan told Parliament that people should not be worried about the future of the language.

[Begin Jordan recording, in English] At any rate, as far as the SABC goes, Afrikaans is there, and it will always be there, as long as at least two South Africans speak it. [end recording]

*Education System Reportedly Worsening

95AF0083A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
31 Mar 95 p 11

[Article by Charles Naude: "Matriculation Exam Pass Rate Figure Drops Sharply After Hasty Changes in Namibia"]

[FBIS Translated Text] *Education appears to be one of Namibia's greatest problems. The situation that the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) inherited has been considerably exacerbated by the overly ambitious renewal program that it undertook shortly after its assumption of power on 21 March 1990. Five years later, all signs indicate that education for most of the country's children is heading for a disaster. Charles Naude reports about this following his visit to Windhoek.*

After the independence of Namibia, the SWAPO government apparently wished to abandon as quickly as possible the unequal, ethnically-segregated educational system that it had inherited from South Africa. Consequently, the then-minister of education, Mr. Nahas Angula, instructed his officials to come up—within a few months—with a new, unified educational system based on the British Cambridge system. The following year, the transition got under way to the new system—and a new mandatory language of instruction, English, was introduced. Native-language instruction was restricted to the first three years of schooling. The policy of automatically promoting students to the next grade level in order to limit overcrowded classes was also begun. Shortly thereafter, the government did away with corporal punishment in the schools.

The first disturbing sign of disaster, say various Namibians, was last year's matriculation [college preparatory program completion] exam results. The previous year's success rate of 61 percent fell to 33 percent. The irony is that the principally Afrikaans-speaking white children are not nearly as disadvantaged as the black children are.

Mr. Bertus Gous, head of Windhoek High School, one of the top schools in the country, says that his only real complaint is that the transition between the 10th school year and the final two years is too great. After the 10th year (the old Standard 8), students take the External Junior Secondary Exam, which is oriented towards the bulk of children finishing their schooling, and two years later they take the International Cambridge Matriculation Exam. "We are truly excited about the standards in the final two Cambridge years. It is a new child-centered educational system. Young people in the college preparatory program are now being prepared very well for the university. They learn at

school how to work on their own." His experience is that the transition to English as the medium of instruction has not excessively disadvantaged the children in a lasting manner. They have to work harder but they quickly adapt.

Mr. Gous says that despite the government's policy of an educational system that is neutral towards religion, it is possible for the school to maintain its Christian character in a natural and voluntary manner within the provisions of the Namibian constitution. "We maintain a high standard because we maintain good discipline. The abolition of corporal punishment certainly does make this more difficult." According to Ms. Emma Kirchner, head of the Afrikaans Department at Windhoek Teachers College, there is a countrywide trend towards establishing Afrikaans Christian private schools. "Many Afrikaans speakers (primarily from the more conservative white community) are dissatisfied with the standards, language policy, and general moral education that now is being offered in state schools," she writes in an article in a publication of the college.

The Windhoek Afrikaans Private School that opened this year with 106 children from ranging from pre-elementary pupils through high school seniors, is the newest of about eight of these schools. The school rents the multipurpose community center from the Reformed Church in the Pioneers Park residential area. According to school principal Mr. Tielman Klynsmith, classes are looked after by five full-time, two volunteer, and a number of part-time instructors. Each child proceeds with his own module, almost like in a correspondence school. The teachers are there to provide assistance where necessary. Their aim is to eventually develop—with the assistance of the Namibian Association of Christian Afrikaans Education—their own accredited exam based on a South African curriculum for all such schools.

According to Mr. Clem Marais, chairman of the school's governing board, the school fund amounts to about 3,000 South African rands per child per annum. In addition, the school collects money by giving concerts and through other activities. "The Afrikaans private school does not stand in opposition to anything but rather is for a Christian foundation and instruction in the mother tongue. If a child makes too quick of a transition to a second language as the medium of instruction the development of his abstract reasoning ability will be hindered. This affects primarily mathematics and religion."

Mr. Jan Brand, chairman of the cultural organization *Cultura en Akswa* and former director of white education, says that instituting English as the obligatory

language of instruction in the schools is the greatest injustice that has been done to the children of Namibia. In his day, 46 percent of (white) failures in the matriculation exam were caused by the subject of English (second language). "How do you transition to English as the medium of instruction with such a teachers corps?" According to Mr. Rainer Ritter, senior director of research and development of Swabou, the entire educational system is in the process of collapsing and black children will be the most seriously affected. According to reports, approximately one-half of black teachers are untrained; they have only attended school through Standard 8 or 10 and, for the most part, they studied at schools using Afrikaans as the medium of instruction. Especially in the countryside they are hardly able to speak English.

Mr. Tim Parkhouse, senior director of the Windhoek Chamber of Commerce and Industries, says that the educational system is in a hopeless situation. "I personally think it was a mistake to change so quickly and to introduce English as the obligatory language of instruction.

Many of the schools and teachers were not prepared." Mr. Harald Schmidt, vice chairman of the Chamber, calls the educational system an embarrassment for the country. The Cambridge system is a sophisticated system that cannot be applied without trained teachers. Mrs. Jean Lombard, lecturer in Afrikaans at the University of Namibia, says that the poor discipline in a number of schools can also be blamed on the language of instruction (in addition to the abolition of corporal punishment). "Teachers who cannot speak the language well cannot maintain discipline in it."

The transition from an oral to a literate community in Namibia is being complicated by the simultaneous introduction of English as the medium of education. Ms. Kirchner writes that practical problems are frustrating the possibly well-intentioned instruction plan. It could produce a generation of Namibians that are unable to speak any language properly."

Angola

FAA General Matos on Peace Process, Military

MB0806205195 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Jun 95

[FBIS Translated Text] For the first time in its history as an independent country, Angola will participate in military maneuvers. A platoon of Navy commandos will leave for Portugal soon to attend a training session. General Joao de Matos, chief of General Staff of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA], said farewell to the soldiers at the Navy base today. General Joao de Matos said the Army will assist the government in reconstruction and national reconciliation. Pedro Manuel reports:

Gen. Matos reaffirmed that the Armed Forces are committed to peace and will continue to support the government in the arduous task of reconstruction and national reconciliation. He noted that this support is essential for peace and facilitates the integral fulfillment of the mission of the UN forces in Angola.

Matos said the Angolan Armed Forces will continue to support the entire peace process. The FAA chief of general staff was addressing the platoon of Navy commandos who are scheduled to leave for Portugal on 9 June. On the practical implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, Gen. Matos said two issues remain unresolved.

[Begin recording] [Matos] Obviously, the main concerns of the military personnel and society in general pertain to the free movement of people and goods and the confinement of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops.

[Unidentified correspondent] What is the exact number of soldiers: 70,000 or 100,000?

[Matos] In the first stage, there will be 140,000 soldiers, but we will start with 90,000.

[Correspondent] A month ago, you said the main concern was the confinement of UNITA troops at assembly points. Is this still a problem?

[Matos] Of course it is, and there is also the problem of the free movement of people. If the two issues are not resolved, there will be no peace in Angola.

[Correspondent] Are you happy with the current military situation?

[Matos] No, I am not.

[Correspondent] Why?

[Matos] Because those issues have not been resolved.

[Correspondent] What needs to be done?

[Matos] Well, it is up to the relevant authorities, not us, to say what needs to be done.

[Correspondent] Is this a message the Joint Commission?

[Matos] To the Joint Commission and the Angolan people.

[Correspondent] Do you believe that if the Blue Helmets postpone their arrival, the confinement of soldiers will be delayed?

[Matos] This is all part of the same measure. This action has been assigned to the United Nations, which must guarantee the free movement of people and the confinement of UNITA forces. If the United Nations is not prepared for this, the UNITA forces cannot be confined. It is not only UNITA's responsibility, but the United Nations' as well.

[Correspondent] What information do you have about preparations for the confinement of soldiers — the areas and the dates of the operation?

[Matos] Nothing concrete has been done to ensure that the confinement of soldiers will begin soon. [end recording]

UN To Evaluate Possible Evacuation of Jamba

MB0806192295 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 8 Jun 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United Nations in Angola has dispatched an evaluation team to the southern city of Jamba to see whether the town's inhabitants can be evacuated. Once UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] capital, Jamba is described as uninhabitable. There is little water and food. From Luanda, our correspondent Chris Simpson reports:

According to UNITA, there are some 45,000 people in Jamba living in difficult circumstances. Nearly all of them having moved there as a result of the war. UNITA's main spokesman in Luanda, Isaias Samakuva, has pointed out that most Jamba residents have no interest in remaining in the impoverished and isolated part of the country and should be returned to their places of origin, either in a UNITA or government-held area.

The UN is backing plans for an evacuation, but the outgoing head of its Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit, Manuel Aranda da Silva, has warned of a long, elaborate operation. Mr. Aranda da Silva, who was coordinating the UN's relief activities during the most difficult humanitarian crisis Angola has experienced, said there is now much more hope about the future, pointing

to the new cooperation between the government and UNITA and the resolution of key political problems which did so much to jeopardize aid operations in the past. For example, government health officials are now beginning to work in UNITA areas, while next week, the minister for social welfare, Albino Malungo, travels to UNITA headquarters of Bailundo to talk about addressing common problems.

A U.S. delegation flew to Bailundo today to discuss issues like demobilization and demining — the kind of long-term problems the UN and the key donors are having to focus on now the worst emergencies have been dealt with. Everyone accepts there are no quick-fix solutions.

Senior relief officials remain particularly wary of UNITA, whose commitment to and understanding of humanitarian assistance have often been brought into question. Some agencies have also had a volatile relationship with local officials on the government side, and they do not relish working in an environment so distorted by war.

The current problems, however, look as nothing compared to the horrors of two years ago: suspension of aid flights, the endless political stonewalling, and the realization that thousands of people were dying around the country.

Mozambique

Communist Leader Explains Party's Goals, Beliefs

MB0806191695 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Mozambique, political parties are trying to gain ground, and they are not short of aims to justify their action. This applies to the Communist Party.

The government of Samora Machel was better, because government officials did not steal as much when he was president. There was not litter everywhere. These are the beliefs of a new political party: the Mozambique Communist Party, the party of the democratic masses. Its leader, Almeida Francisco Tesoura, said:

[Begin Tesoura recording] Our primary goal is to restore dignity and values in Mozambique, taking into account African-style communism. The success of communism, as introduced by the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], illustrates the need to reintroduce it in Mozambique. More specifically, we believe that Mozambicans should live in a spirit of brotherhood and real justice, with equal rights for all. Our party wants to reduce the cost of living.

We do not believe that communism brought war to Mozambique. We have already explained our position and have stated why communism failed in Mozambique. It failed because the ruling Frelimo Party failed to implement socialism. They did not know how to implement a type of communism that was different from the one in Russia. They should have introduced a form of communism that was more adequate for Africans, particularly for Mozambique. Another reason communism failed was because Frelimo centralized power. They should not have centralized power. [end recording]

Maputo Port Sugar Terminal Reopens After 4 Years

MB0806110595 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 8 Jun 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Zimbabwe and Swaziland will export 400,000 metric tons of sugar annually through Maputo Harbor. The harbor's sugar terminal was paralyzed four years during renovations. It has the capacity to store 125,000 metric tons of sugar.

Namibia

DTA Criticizes Incursions Into Angola

MB0806171195 *Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Jun 95 p 1*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia prohibits the violation of the territorial integrity of any neighbouring state by the NDF [Namibian Defense Force] even if an incursion into the country concerned carries its consent, according to the DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] of Namibia.

The official opposition also believes that examples such as the strongarm tactics employed to recover stolen cattle from a neighbouring country is indicative of the lack of a properly defined and coordinated foreign policy and may under no circumstances be repeated.

In a press statement yesterday the official opposition took the government seriously to task for ordering the NDF across Namibia's northern border in hot pursuit of cattle thieves for 12 days during May.

Commenting on the NDF's actions, DTA MP Hans-Erik Staby said while Namibian citizens had to be protected against theft from wherever it originated the police must act through correct channels and in an internationally acceptable manner, and not the NDF.

"I wonder how many people remember the crisis precipitated by the crossing of armed Botswana Defence Force members of the Namibian border into alleged Namibian territory in the case of Kasikili and by the same token what would happen if Zambia or South Africa [SA]

were to use their Defence Forces to recover stolen goods from Namibia? This is a sensitive matter as Namibia should know as a result of SA's reaction when the NDF crossed the southern border to return former Koevoets [crowbar; Namibian police counterinsurgency unit] to SA territory recently."

In its statement the DTA said it is obvious that the Namibian police have been unable to cope satisfactorily with the intensity and frequency of border violations. Moreover, the Free Movement Zone which exists on either side of the border between the two northernmost regions and southern Angola seems to encourage criminal activity which appears to originate to the main from the war-ravaged areas of southern Angola. The DTA expects the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to re-assess the advisability of the existence of such a Free Movement Zone and its maintenance.

"The concern of the DTA arises from the fact that in terms of international practice a border crossing by a defence force is considered an act of aggression and accordingly an act of war. The ill-considered adventure by the NDF cannot contribute towards creating a climate of peace and tranquillity in southern Angola especially in the light of the fact that Namibia is contributing towards the peacekeeping forces.

"The DTA of Namibia is further concerned by possible future similar incursions by the NDF into Zambia and Botswana in order to recover allegedly stolen goods."

Zambia

Kaunda Denies Receiving Funds From RSA, Iraq

*MB0806170795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1414 GMT 8 Jun 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lusaka June 8 SAPA —
Former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has denied

receiving financial support from Iraq and South African President Nelson Mandela.

Dr Kaunda would not however comment on claims in the Zambian media he had stashed about US\$1.2 billion in South Africa, Germany, Australia, France and the United States.

Speaking at an Economics Association meeting at the University of Zambia, Dr Kaunda said he financed his own political campaigns but had the support of local and international friends he did not name.

"Mandela and Saddam Husayn don't fund my political comeback campaigns," he said.

The Zambian press has accused Dr Kaunda of contributing to the collapse of Meridien BIAO Bank so depositors would pressure the ruling Movement for Multi-Party Democracy [MMD] to hold a snap election.

It was alleged Dr Kaunda withdrew about 890 billion kwacha from the bank last year, in order to precipitate its collapse and force the MMD to bring forward elections due in 1996.

Nigeria

Foreign Minister Urges Support for Peace Process

AB0806111395 Lagos NTA Television Network
in English 2000 GMT 7 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Chief Tom Ikimi, has asked the international community to be more supportive of Nigeria, saying that a peaceful Nigeria in a disturbed continent cannot stand the test of time. Chief Ikimi was addressing graduants of the 12th regular course of the Foreign Service Academy in Lagos last night. Foreign news correspondent Kendeyong Harry has the details:

[Begin recording] [Harry] The minister, who told the graduates that Nigeria's African policy is guided by the view that African countries should act in concert, said that the continent can only attain greatness through the collective effort of her peoples. As a peace-loving nation, Nigeria, he said, demonstrated so by throwing her weight behind the search for peace in Liberia, Angola, Somalia, and Sudan, not because she harbors territorial ambition. Rather, Nigeria chose the path while noting Western attempts to balkanize her, which Chief Ikimi said is unacceptable. He emphasized that Nigeria, since her independence, chose to tread the path of democracy, and that how to fashion a stable democracy has been the issue since both the British parliamentary and American systems failed. For the first time since independence, a national conference, with agenda supplied by Nigerians to tackle the country's fundamental problems, has concluded its work, and its result is being awaited. Chief Ikimi assured the graduates that the head of state would keep his promise to return the country to democracy.

[Ikimi] This is the first time that we have been able to discuss matters like power sharing, discuss matters like the military, discuss matters like revenue allocation, addressed the issue of the 250 tribes in our country, addressed to the issues of 390 languages in our country, this is the first time we are beginning to fashion an arrangement where a minority man can stand side by side with a majority man, where a minority man, like myself, can become a minister in this country.

[Harry] The minister presented gifts and certificates to deserving graduates and academics on public law, clinical theory, foreign policy analysis, and human psychology. The need to have a home-grown corps of officers led to the establishment of the academy in 1983. The 47 graduants bring to 925 the number of graduates [word indistinct] out since its inception. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

S. African Group To Train Army in Jungle Warfare

AB0706170595 Paris AFP in English
1615 GMT 7 Jun 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Freetown, June 7 (AFP) — Sierra Leone has hired a South African security company to train its army in jungle warfare as part of a modernization drive, a defence spokesman said Wednesday [7 June].

"The Sierra Leone army was colonial style — trained to fight conventional warfare," explained defence spokesman Major Karefa Kargbo, a member of the junta which has ruled the west African country since a coup in April 1992.

The company, Executive Outcomes, has previously worked in Angola and Namibia and replaces a group of ex-British army Gurkhas who were employed to set up a school of jungle warfare in central Sierra Leone earlier this year.

According to diplomatic sources in Freetown, the instructors include around 20 to 30 South Africans who began their training programme on May 29 at a location in the interior.

A senior member of the team, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told an AFP correspondent that their contract "is limited to the training of the army — to whip them into shape."

"We are making good progress and they are learning fast," he said.

But he declined to give the length of the contract, saying it was for the Sierra Leone government to decide.

Sierra Leone's army has swollen fivefold since a war against rebels began in March 1991. Originally a token force reserved for ceremonial occasions, it now numbers around 13,000 men, mostly poorly trained and badly equipped.

Government soldiers have repeatedly been accused of collaboration with rebels of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF).

Last November a group of 12 soldiers were executed by firing squad in Freetown after a court martial found them guilty of crimes including collaboration with the enemy, armed robbery and murder.

On Tuesday, state radio announced the "compulsory retirement" of the former chief of staff, Brigadier Kelli Conteh.

The military government led by Captain Valentine Strasser came to power in a coup on April 29, 1992, ousting then president Joseph Momoh, now in exile in neighbouring Guinea.

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